

- ◆ Add additional staff
- ◆ Keep employees in historic structures as exists/not visitors
- ◆ Add staff housing in historic structures/not visitors
- ◆ Do not lose staff housing for visitor lodging

Other

- ◆ Provide restrooms when building is locked in ranch compound
- ◆ Provide restrooms for winter (Mesa Falls and Harriman)
- ◆ Preserve the dark sky environment/limit lights
- ◆ Specifically identify how each building will be used
- ◆ Expand the plan to Targhee Pass
- ◆ Expand the management plan to include Island Park Reservoir, Henrys Lake State Park and the commercial development area in Island Park

Draft Master Plan Open House

Public open houses were held in Boise, Idaho Falls and at Harriman State Park of Idaho on June 20, 21 and 22, 2002 to provide the public an opportunity to review and comment on the draft master plan for Harriman State Park of Idaho. Draft summary brochures were provided as handouts to participants at the open houses. Summary brochures contained the park's mission and vision statements from the draft master plan, as well as the preferred management concept, goals, objectives and the Existing and Proposed Land Uses, Facilities and Services map. Summary brochures were also mailed, with a solicitation for comments, to the Harriman State Park of Idaho master plan mailing list and all residents of the Pinehaven subdivision.



Copies of written comments received are found in Appendix 7.

Fremont County Planning and Zoning Commission

Staff presented the Harriman State Park of Idaho draft master plan to the Fremont County Planning and Zoning Commission on June 17, 2002 at the Commission's regularly scheduled monthly meeting. The plan was favorably reviewed. A letter from the Commission may be found in Appendix 6.

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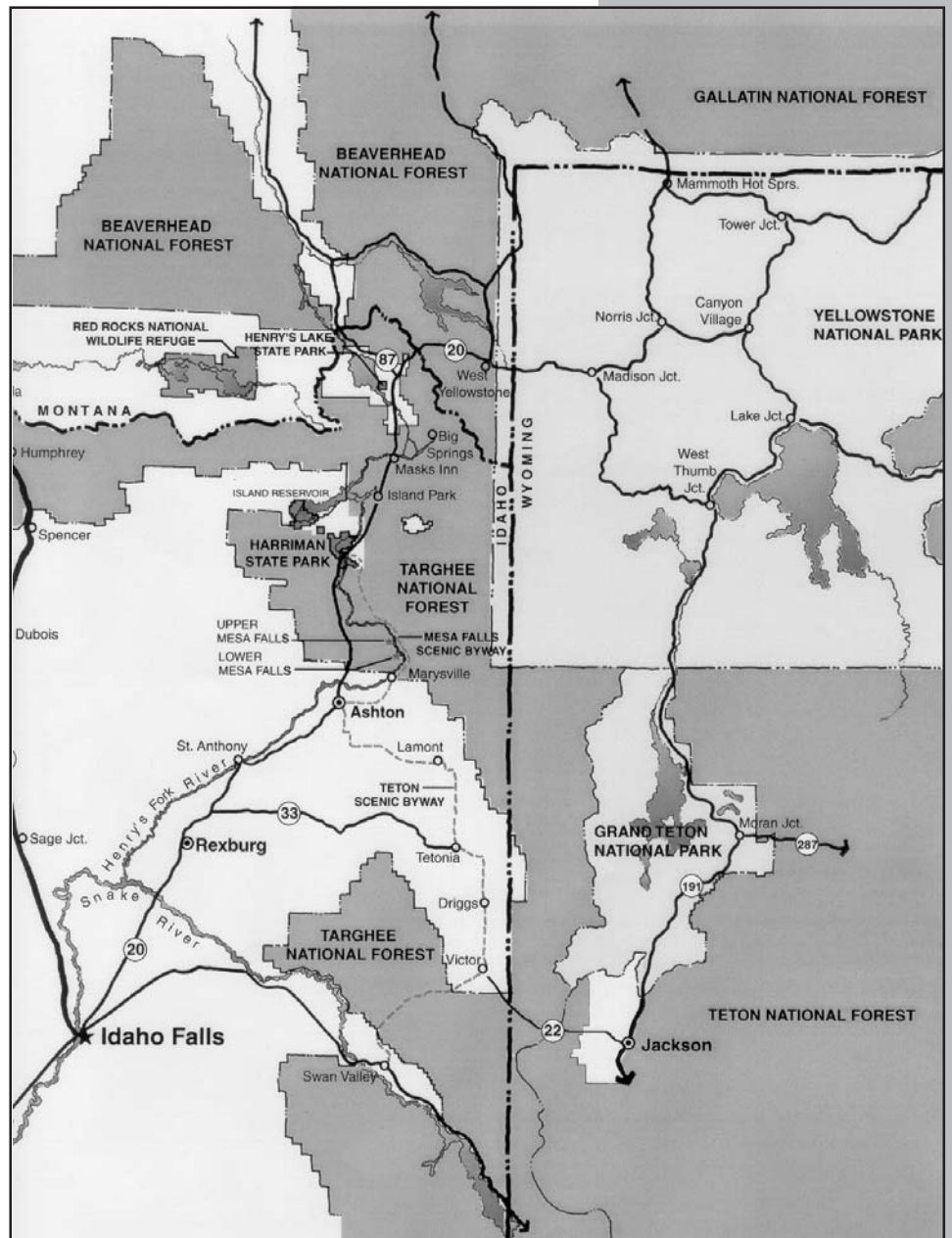


Location and Geographic Overview

Harriman State Park of Idaho is located in Fremont County in southeast Idaho along the Henrys Fork of the Snake River. Situated halfway between Idaho Falls, Idaho and Bozeman, Montana, the park lies 30 miles west of Yellowstone National Park. The 11,700-acre park is surrounded primarily by the Targhee National Forest and a small Idaho Department of Lands property. Private land within the town of Last Chance can be found along the northeast boundary of the park. U.S. Highway 20, a major north-south highway corridor linking Idaho Falls and West Yellowstone, bisects Harriman State Park of Idaho separating the main Railroad Ranch from Harriman East. In addition to the main Railroad Ranch and Harriman East, two other former Harriman properties are included as part of Harriman State Park of Idaho. These properties are located northwest of the Railroad Ranch and include Section 16 (Spring Site) and the Sheridan Ranch. Section 16 straddles Thurmon Ridge and is the location of the ranch's water supply spring. This site is accessed by way of Green Canyon Road. The Sheridan Ranch site is located on the west side of Thurmon Ridge northwest of Section 16. This ranch property is also accessed by way of Green Canyon Road.

Harriman State Park of Idaho is located in a region that is world-renowned for its incredible scenery and range of recreation opportunities. Yellowstone and Grand Teton, two

of this country's most visited national parks, are within a two-hour drive of Harriman. Highway 20 serves as a major link between the town of West Yellowstone and Interstate 15. I-15 is the primary connection north to Yellowstone for several regional population centers including Boise, Twin Falls, Pocatello, and Salt Lake City. In addition, almost every motorist between Portland, Oregon and Phoenix, Arizona travels Highway



20 en route to Yellowstone. Regional airports in Twin Falls, Idaho; Yellowstone, Wyoming; Jackson, Wyoming and Belgrade, Montana provide air transportation within a two-hour drive of the park. Due to Harriman State Park of Idaho's location along these main transportation corridors, millions of potential visitors pass the park each year.

The park is situated on the floor of a 23-mile-wide caldera. This circular formation is the remnant of a gigantic volcano that erupted 1.3 million years ago. Thurmon Ridge provides one of the few distinguishing features of this ancient volcano. Meandering nine miles through the park meadows and forests flows the Henrys Fork. This picturesque northern tributary of the Snake River is known throughout the country as an outstanding fly fishery. The Henrys Fork watershed is bounded by the Centennial Mountains (part of the Continental Divide) to the north, the Yellowstone Plateau and Teton Range to the east, the Big Hole Mountains to the south, and the Snake River Plain to the west.

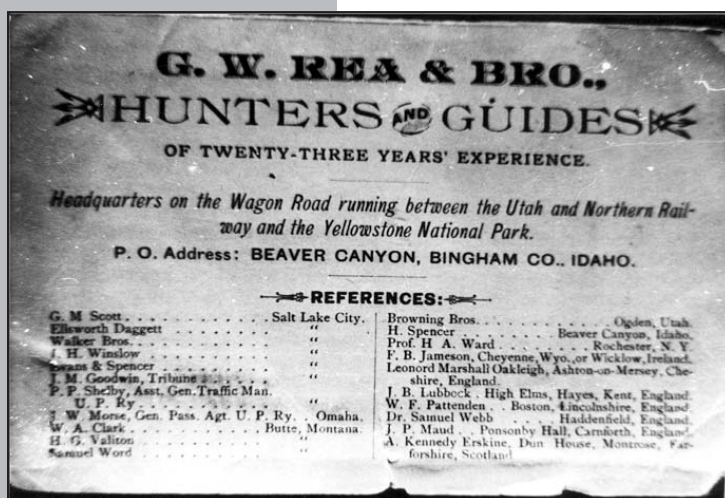
the north. Harriman State Park of Idaho is located within this transition area and includes characteristics of both landscapes. The town of Ashton, located 18 miles south of Harriman, is an agricultural community renowned as the seed potato capital of the world. The rural character of this community is being altered by residential development. To the north of Harriman State Park of Idaho, the town of Island Park is spread out along a 30-mile stretch of Highway 20. The commercial strip, catering primarily to tourists en route to Yellowstone, defines the character of this community. Residential subdivisions are located behind these businesses nestled within the pine forest. Development on the southern and western periphery of the park has been much less extensive.

Regional History and Economy

Harriman State Park of Idaho is located in a region of rich natural resources that has drawn people throughout its history. The Island Park area was a gathering place for indigenous people and a land of opportunity for early settlers. The region's extensive natural resources, including fish, wild game and lumber, have attracted trappers, settlers and, most recently, tourists.

For hundreds of years, the Shoshone, Bannock, Lemhi and Tukuarika - largely nomadic people - inhabited the Island Park area in the summer to hunt, fish and gather roots and berries. Typically, these people spent the winter in the lower elevations of the Snake River Plain. They followed the Great Bannock Trail that connected the Snake

The diverse landscape of Fremont County transitions from rolling fertile farmland to the south, to high country meadows and dense lodgepole pine forests to



River Plain to the Yellowstone Country. For the most part, this trail follows the Henrys Fork and passes just north of Harriman State Park of Idaho.

John Colter is believed to be the first Euro-American to travel in the Island Park area. Colter left the Lewis and Clark expedition on the journey home and spent several years in the Yellowstone area. His visit to the area is believed to have occurred in 1807 or 1808, about the time his account of the Yellowstone Territory was described.

In the 1830's and 40's, the first Euro-Americans began to arrive in this area. Primarily mountain men, these hearty souls endured long winters trapping the region's abundant animals. As the fur trade expanded, more and more fur trappers began to converge on this region. Estimates project 75,000 beaver pelts were harvested each year in the region. By the late 1840's, many of the fur-bearing animals had been depleted in many parts of the west, including Island Park. The Henrys Fork was named after Andrew Henry; whose Missouri Fur Company established a post near present-day St. Anthony.

A 30-year quiet period occurred between the decline of the fur trade and the onset of homesteading activities. By the 1880's the Island Park area began to attract settlers seeking opportunities in the region's natural resource based industries. The economy of the region was built upon occupations such as fishing, ranching, logging and agriculture. Visitors en route to Yellowstone began passing through

the area, and by 1872, the first stage from Island Park to Yellowstone began operating. Soon Island Park's reputation as a hunting and fishing center grew. Wealthy trophy hunters from the east and Europe began visiting the area. In 1889, President Theodore Roosevelt killed a buffalo in Island Park.

With the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1905 and the completion of the railroad to West Yellowstone in 1908, tourism in the area grew exponentially. In July 1908, Theodore Roosevelt combined the Henrys Lake Forest Reserve with the Yellowstone Forest Reserve to form the Targhee National Forest, thereby protecting the area from future developers. Still, numerous resorts and outdoor clubs were developed in and around Island Park during this time. Soon wealthy eastern families began to build summer homes. Before long, Island Park was an established community and a bustling summertime recreation destination. The region's firm economic base in ranching, dairying, logging and fish farming, along with the railroad connection, brought stability and prosperity to the area.

The Union Pacific abandoned the



The Union Pacific has had many "shields" or logos throughout its history. The first was the 1897 Harriman Shield. This 1904 Harriman Shield was the second in a long series of designs. It is the shield the railroad bore at the time of E.H. Harriman's death in 1909.

Livestock Buyer's Prayer (1950)

O Lord, help me, a trader in sheep and kine. It's a rough life, but a man has to earn a living some way.

Help me have more courage. When I get a hunch the market's going higher, please make me go ahead and buy. I knew these calves were too cheap when you could buy them for 23 cents. It was all I could do to hold myself when lambs were bringing 21 cents. But I just plain didn't have enough nerve to go ahead. Now look at me, I've just been making wages all year instead of getting rich.

Help me stay in good health. Running up and down these roads all the time dodging oil field trucks, farmers with trailers full of hogs and so forth is a dangerous life. Also, help me avoid ptomaine poison in all the joints I have to eat in. Help me stay out of lawsuits, fistfights and arguments over weighing conditions. Protect me against dust pneumonia, slamming gates and kicking cattle.

When I'm receiving stock that is higher at delivery time than when I bought them, please make the seller deliver all he agreed to do. When I'm receiving stock that is losing money, please keep the seller from bringing in those of his neighbors and kinfolks.

If there is such a thing as a sucker, let me get my share of him. Help me stay out of the way of so many people that are smarter than me.

Give me more powers of persuasion, so I can talk these ranchers into being a little easier on me, talk my banker into paying my drafts, and convince my wife there's a future in this business, even if it means being away from home all the time.

Help me keep my mouth shut so I won't have to pay so many commissions. And above all, give me nerve enough to buy when they're cheap and sense enough to sell when they're as high as they're going to get. That way, maybe some day I can get in the ranch business myself, which looks to me like the best end of the business.

Amen.



railroad between Ashton and West Yellowstone in 1979, although passenger service had been discontinued 20 years earlier. By then, visitors were traveling by automobile, so the loss of the railroad didn't alter the tourism industry.

The Island Park of today closely resembles the Island Park of the early 1900's. The proliferation of the automobile gave further impetus to the development of Island Park as a recreation destination. Over the years, there has been a steady decline in the farming, logging and cattle raising industries. This economic base has been replaced by tourism and outdoor recreation.

Park-Community Relationship

Harriman State Park of Idaho sits on the southern edge of Island Park, its local community. Last Chance, the southern-most commercial area of the 30-mile-long community can easily be seen across the meadow from the historic ranch buildings in the park.

Island Park is a community that values its natural resources. Much of its economy is based on the enjoyment of those resources. In recent years, Island Park has transitioned from a one-season recreation area to a year-round vacation community.

Both the park and the community share a common vision. It can be found in Island Park's comprehensive plan. It is the vision of "a peaceful,

rustic retreat from urban life.”

Park Chronology

July 1902 – The Island Park Land & Cattle Company (IPL&CC) was incorporated in Salt Lake City with five shareholders, each one received one share of stock. The original shareholders included Silas W. Eccles, president; William H. Bancroft; Harry B. Tooker; James M. Anderson; and William M. Bradley.

1906 – Solomon, Morris (Murry) and Daniel Guggenheim purchased lots from the IPL&CC at the Railroad Ranch.

1908 – Edward H. Harriman purchased Murry Guggenheim’s lot at the Railroad Ranch, but died before having an opportunity to visit the ranch.

Fall 1909 – Silas Eccles arranged for the Harrimans to purchase the 325-acre Robert Osborne farm.

1911 – Daniel Guggenheim sold his one-fourth interest in the Railroad Ranch holdings and one share in the IPL&CC to Mary H. Harriman, giving the Harrimans 1 of the 5 shares.

1915 – W. Averell Harriman acquired a second share in the IPL&CC and, in doing so, half interest in the Railroad Ranch after the death of William Bancroft.

November 3, 1949 – Solomon Guggenheim, owner of 3 of the 5 shares in the IPL&CC died and bequeathed his interest in the Idaho ranch to his two daughters, Barbara

Obre and Eleanor May, Countess Castle Stewart.

April 29, 1954 – Barbara Obre and Eleanor May sold their three shares in the IPL&CC to the Harrimans, giving them controlling interest in the Railroad Ranch.

1954 – Charles S. Jones, then president of Richfield Oil, became a financial partner of the IPL&CC as a shareholder and minority owner of the company and the Railroad Ranch.

Late 1950’s – E. Roland and Gladys Harriman met Governor & Mrs. Robert E. Smylie at a Boise Red Cross benefit. The two families became close, life-long friends.

October 1959 – On a trip to eastern Idaho, Governor Smylie met with Roland Harriman at the ranch and the two discussed the idea of the Railroad Ranch becoming a state park.

Spring 1961 – Charles Jones sold his interest in the IPL&CC to the Harrimans, making them sole owners of the ranch.

December 4, 1961 – Roland and Averell Harriman and Governor Smylie signed a gift deed transferring the



Governor Smylie speaks at the Harriman State Park dedication ceremony



Initial staking of the new park's access road.

Railroad Ranch and all the Harrimans' shares in the IPL&CC to the State of Idaho to become Harriman State Park of Idaho. The actual transfer of the property was to take place after the deaths of Roland and Gladys Harriman.

May 1976 – Roland Harriman's health was failing rapidly. Former Idaho Governor Smylie, now acting as the Harrimans' attorney for the Railroad Ranch donation, traveled to New York at the Harrimans' request to expedite the donation prior to their deaths.

Fall 1976 – The entire herd of Railroad Ranch cattle was sold and the ranch crew disbanded. Each ranch hand was given 2 horses as a gift from the Harrimans.

December 1, 1976 – Governor Cecil Andrus announced the upcoming culmination of the Railroad Ranch donation to the State of Idaho.

April 1, 1977 – Most of the Harriman family interest in the ranch and IPL&CC was transferred to the State of Idaho.

April 1977 – Gene Eyraud, Harriman State Park of Idaho's first park manager, reported to work at the park.

October 1977 – The last share of the IPL&CC was presented to Governor John Evans.

1978 – The park's first General Operation and Development Plan was prepared by John Rutter.

1979 – The domestic water system to the ranch complex was upgraded.

1980 – The park's new access road was built and the old ranch access road was removed and reseeded. Construction was completed on the dormitory. The dorm was initially used by Youth Conservation Corp members working out of Harriman State Park of Idaho.

1981 – Construction began on the park's new visitor and support facilities, which included the park entrance sign; park headquarters; Sage Flats fishing access road, parking, restroom and interpretive kiosk; dorm parking lot; Ranch View parking, restroom, information kiosk, river overlook, interpretive walkway and panels; paved pathway from Ranch View through the historic buildings; and interpretive kiosk in the historic building complex. Also constructed at that time were the maintenance shop and vehicle shed; two staff residences; the ranch complex sand mound wastewater treatment system; the greywater wastewater treatment system; septic systems for park

headquarters, the shop and headquarters-area residences; and the water system and electricity to park headquarters, shop and headquarters-area residences.

1981 – Silver Lake dam underwent renovation.

July 17, 1982 – Harriman State Park of Idaho officially opened to the public with a large ceremony at the park attended by a sizeable crowd of celebrants including Governor Smylie and Averell Harriman's daughter Kathleen Mortimer, who came to represent the Harriman family.

Winter 1982 – Harriman State Park of Idaho was open for its first cross-country ski season.

Summer 1983 – The first horse concession began operation in the park.

Fall 1985 – The historic horse barn was the first of the historic structures to be stabilized under park management.

1986 – Fencing was placed along 8 miles of the Henrys Fork through the park to protect the riparian habitat.

Late 1980's – The Harriman State Park of Idaho cross-country ski program acquired its first snow cat groomer.

Fall 1992 – Major siltation occurred in the Henrys Fork as a result of a drought-related drawdown of the Island Park Reservoir that released thousands of tons of

sediment into the river.

1995 – The Boys House was remodeled for use as an educational and meeting facility.

1996 – New spillways for Golden and Silver Lakes were constructed.

December 20, 1996 – The ranch complex at Harriman State Park of Idaho was listed as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places as the Island Park Land and Cattle Company.

Spring 1998 – The Ranch Manager's House was refurbished and opened for overnight lodging.

1998 – Planning began on the reintroduction of Yellowstone cutthroat trout into Golden Lake and the upstream tributaries of Thurmon Creek.

October 29, 1999 – Gene Eyraud, first Harriman State Park of Idaho manager, retired from the Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation.

November 14, 1999 – Keith Hobbs was appointed as the new manager for Harriman State Park of Idaho.

Late 1990s – The restoration of Sheridan Creek project was begun with the Henrys Fork Watershed Council.



Kathleen Mortimer, daughter of Averell Harriman, speaks at the Harriman State Park of Idaho dedication ceremony.



2000 – The historic auto garage and cow barn facilities were stabilized.

January 2001 – Yurts were added to Harriman's facilities for overnight visitors.

Spring/Summer 2001 – The intersection of Green Canyon Road with Highway 20 was moved several hundred feet south and a new parking lot/day use facility was added at the Osborne boat launch.

July 21, 2001 – An open house was held at Harriman State Park of Idaho to announce the beginning of the master plan process for the park

August 1-2, 2001 – Master plan planning review team staff and park staff workshops were held at Harriman State Park of Idaho to obtain input regarding the park's significance, as well as staff's issues, concerns, desired opportunities and experiences in regard to the park.

September 10, 11 and 20, 2001 – A series of public meetings were held at

Idaho Falls, Harriman State Park of Idaho, Ashton and Boise to obtain input from the public regarding their feelings about the park's significance, as well as their issues, concerns, desired opportunities and experiences in regard to the park.

2001-2002 – The Harriman Dining Cottage was stabilized, receiving a new roof, logs and foundation.

January 12, 2002 – The joint Harriman State Park of Idaho Citizen Advisory Committee and staff Planning Review Team met to formulate three management concepts from the input received at the staff and public input workshops.

February 19-21, 2002 – A series of public open houses were held in Boise, Idaho Falls and Island Park to obtain comment from the public on the three proposed management concepts for Harriman State Park of Idaho.

April 6, 2002 – The joint Harriman State Park of Idaho Citizen Advisory Committee and staff Planning Review Team met to craft a preferred management concept for Harriman State Park of Idaho, taking into consideration the 3 management concepts formulated at the January 12 meeting and the comments received from the public.

April 30, 2002 – The draft Harriman State Park of Idaho master plan was presented to the Idaho Park and Recreation Board for its review, possible revision, and preliminary approval at its quarterly meeting in Nampa.